

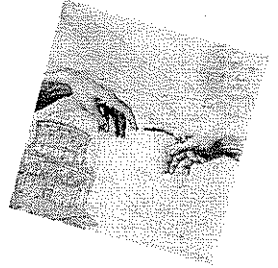
Name: _____

Social Studies 2 3 5 6 7 8

Learning Target: *I can describe how the Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas leading to cultural, scientific, and social changes.*

What does the word **Renaissance** mean?

It Means **"Rebirth"**. A time period that stressed creativity and learning and had many advancements in Art, Science, and Literature.



Analyze the map on page 354 and answer the questions below

- What modern day country did the Renaissance movement begin? **Italy**
- Why do you think it began/flourished in this location? **Italy has many port cities which allowed for the easy spread of ideas from city to city.**

Making Predictions: In the box below, use the **Titles, Pictures, and Captions** to predict what you will expect to learn in our New Unit. Reference at least three different pages.

- Page 355 – Wealthy leaders acted as Patrons to support the Arts.
- Page 356 – Perspective makes art look more realistic or lifelike.
- Page 357 – Famous artwork decorates the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel that was created by Michelangelo.

On page 355, the Author introduces the term **Humanist**. Explain why you can be called a "Humanist" and list some of the things that interested them.

7th Graders have studied Greek and Roman ancient civilizations.

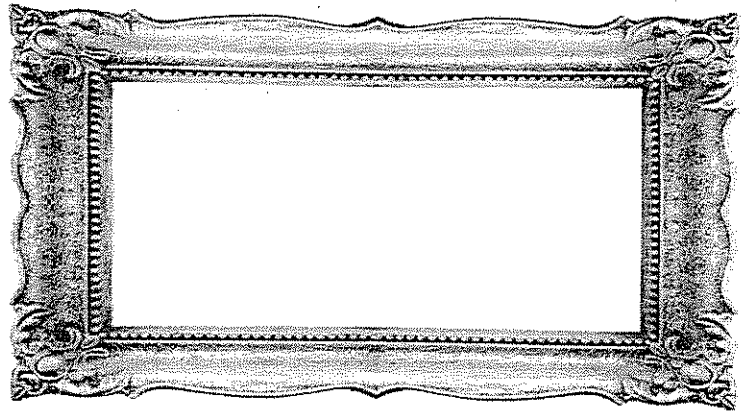
- Emphasized investigation to learn new things.
- Supported the Arts
- Studied Poetry and History

Renaissance Art vs. Medieval Art

Compare and contrast the artwork that develops during the Renaissance. What are some ways that it is similar to the Middle Ages and what changes that makes it stand out from other time periods.

Just like in the Middle Ages, in the Renaissance a lot of stories from the Bible were shown in paintings. In the Renaissance, artists used Perspective to make art appear more lifelike.

Sketch out your own example of
Renaissance Art →



From what you read today, identify and describe 3 different people that lived during the Renaissance and explain something significant they accomplished or contributed to the time period


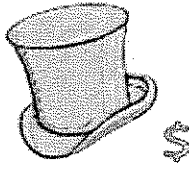


1. **Medici Family – Patrons of the Arts (Supported art with their wealth)**
2. **Michelangelo – Painter/Sculpture. Decorated the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with Bible Stories.**
3. **Leonardo da Vinci – Architect, Engineer, Painter, Sculptor, and Scientist. Painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. Both are great examples of Perspective**

Drawing Conclusions: From what you have read today, summarize how this time period will be a “Rebirth” for people living throughout Europe. Cite one Quote from the text in your summary that proves your point.

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H.E.L.P. Experts Name _____

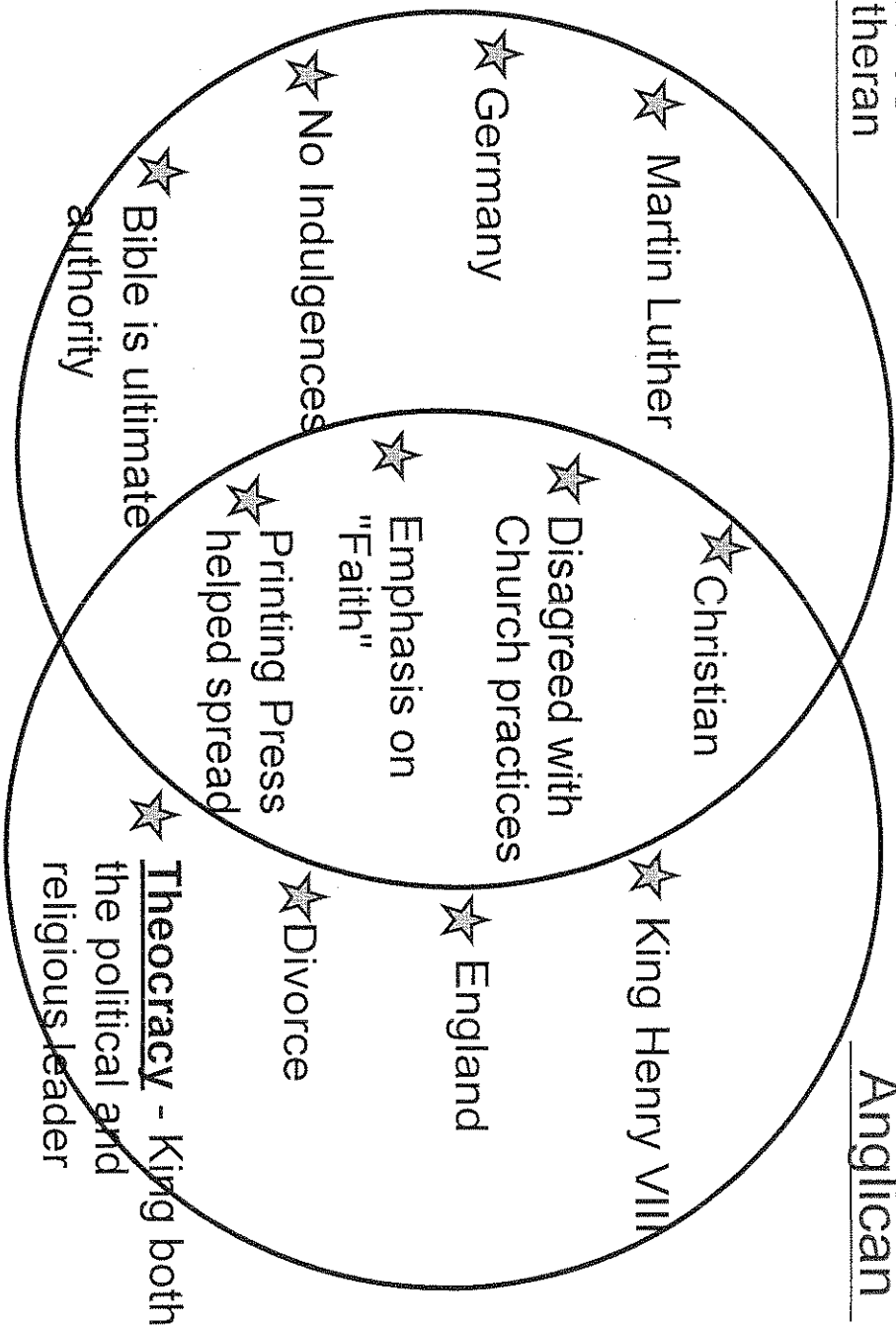
Ways to view this event: 95 Theses & Protestant Reformation

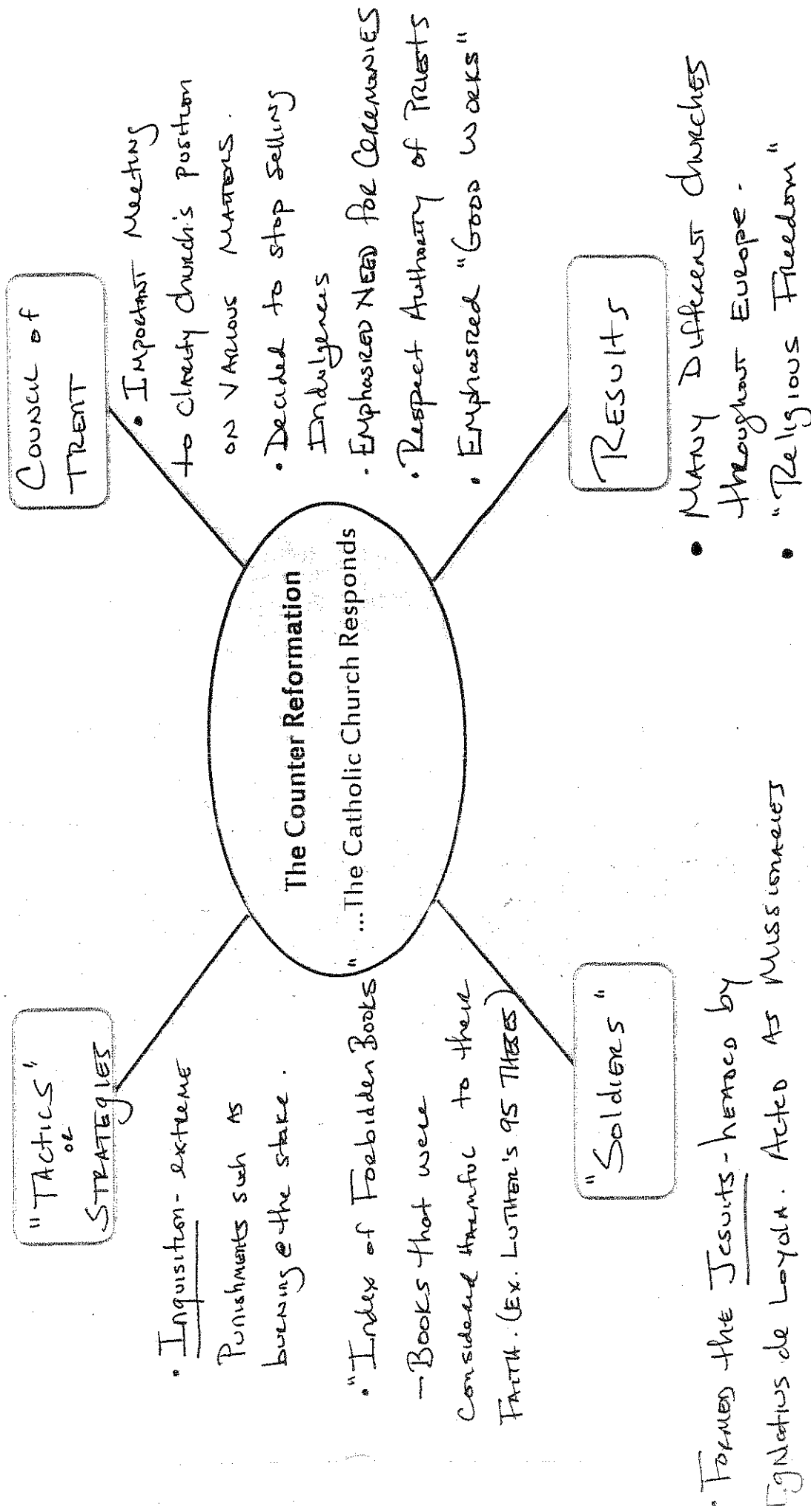
<p><u>H</u>istorian</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Protestant Reformation is the name of the religious movement that divided the Roman Catholic Church. • Martin Luther did not like some of the practices of the Catholic Church. • In 1517 Martin Luther wrote a list of 95 arguments against the Church, they became known as the 95 Theses. • Martin Luther posted the 95 Theses on the front of a church in Wittenberg, Germany. • The Pope excommunicated (kicked out of church) Martin Luther in 1521 because of his actions.
<p><u>E</u>conomist</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Church officials began using their positions to gain wealth. • Church priests began selling indulgences. A member could buy an indulgence to have a reduction of all or part of the punishment for a sin. • The Church gave indulgences in exchange for money.
<p><u>G</u>eographer <u>L</u>ocation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 95 Theses were written and posted to a church in Wittenberg, Germany. • Copies of the 95 Theses were later distributed all over Europe through the use of the printing press.
<p><u>P</u>olitical Scientist</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political corruption was the main reason that people wanted reform of the Catholic Church. • Popes and other religious leaders were abusing their powers. • The Church's corruption disappointed Martin Luther. • Luther's followers called themselves Protestants because they "Protested" the Pope's authority. • The Protestant Reformation caused the Catholic Church to begin losing much of its political power it had once held.

PROTESTANT
CHURCH #1
Lutheran

THE SAME

PROTESTANT
CHURCH #2
Anglican





As you fill in the different pieces of the web, make sure the information you put on is a complete thought. No term should be written without a brief description too.

The Catholic/Counter Reformation Key Follow Up Questions:

1. Why did the Catholic leaders feel it was necessary to launch the Counter-Reformation?

They were losing followers to Protestant churches.

2. What are some examples of books/readings that might have been included on the Index of Forbidden Books? What are some possible modern examples?

"Index of Forbidden Books" - 95 theses.

3. Which method was more effective for the Catholic Church, The Inquisition or The Index of Forbidden Books? Support your answer.

Inquisition - struck fear with extreme punishments

Index of Forbidden Books - BANNED books harmful to Catholic Faith.

4. Was the Council of Trent willing to make any compromises? Why or why not? Be sure to cite evidence from the reading to support your answer.

YES, ended practice of selling indulgences (p. 369)

BUT kept elaborate churches & ceremonies

5. Why would schools like St Ignatius, Walsh Jesuit and Loyola University choose to name themselves after people from Europe 400 years ago?

Honored for their work of spreading the Catholic faith during the Reformation.

6. How can the results of the Catholic/Counter reformations be seen today (even here in America)? Use examples and evidence to complete your answer.

Many different Christian churches.

Emphasis of "Freedom of Religion".